

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Commission for the railroads of the United States. He then describes the organization of the accounting department of a large railway and discusses the work in its three leading divisions, passenger revenue, freight revenue and disbursements. A chapter is devoted to the work of the treasurer's office and a final chapter to the question of allocating revenues and expenses as between freight and passenger business; a problem that the Interstate Commerce Commission is now wrestling with. This work is distinctly the best that has appeared on the subject. Illustrative material has been selected with discrimination, and the criticism of existing conditions is sound.

Kahn, Joseph and Klein, Joseph J. Methods in Commercial Education. Pp. xiv, 439. Price, \$1.40. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

This is a text-book for teachers, students and business men. It "is intended to give the teacher in the commercial school the broad vocational outlook upon his subject, to acquaint him with the pedagogical principles underlying it, and to discuss the special methods in the different subjects included in the curriculum. To the business man the book is intended to convey a knowledge of the value and content of a business education, to give him a sympathetic view of the work of the school, and a better understanding of the needs of it, so as to enable him to coöperate with it in a direction which will be of benefit both to the school and to the community at large."

VAN ORNUM, J. L. The Regulation of Rivers. Pp. x, 393. Price, \$4.00. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1914.

A scientific treatise on the work of controlling and regulating the flow of rivers. The first chapter discusses the commercial value of rivers, and the remaining chapters set forth the general principles of regulation and the various methods of carrying out the numerous engineering projects connected with river improvement. A wealth of illustrative material from work done in the United States and foreign countries is presented, and numerous charts, illustrations and diagrams are employed to illuminate the text.

REVIEWS

CARR, W. K. Capitalistic Morality. Pp. 298. Price, \$1.50. Washington: Woodward and Lothrop.

In the author's words, "the object of this fragmentary essay is to prove that government, morality and law are simply instruments of class rule" (preface), and that "the ideals of the dominant class are alone governmental factors, and that these ideals are based exclusively upon the economic advantages which that class enjoys" (p. 102). In other words, the author holds that the capitalist class controls and exploits government, custom and education to promote its own peculiar economic interests. The attempt is made to demonstrate the validity of some of the principles of Marxian philosophy, but there is absent the usual social-istic terminology.

Two fundamental defects prevent the book from receiving serious consideration. The first is its fragmentary character. The author's title, Some Odds and Ends, is fully justified. The disconnected and unrelated material produces confusion and leaves the feeling that no clear evidence has been adduced to support the author's thesis. The second defect is the omission of references in regard to quotations. This leaves the reader unable to determine the accuracy or completeness of interpretation. Quotations from newspapers, historical works, and governmental publications are freely made, and the interpretation of many questions may easily be open to question. The omission of references prevents verification and destroys any scientific value the book might have.

As a protest against the exploitation that exists in the capitalistic system the book will find a responsive chord in the feelings of many who have suffered from the defects of the present industrial order. Its only value will consist in its protest. Its utter lack of scientific treatment will prevent its serious consideration by students of class conflict and class relations.

J. G. STEVENS.

University of the South.

COIT, STANTON. The Soul of America. Pp. xi, 405. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

In this suggestive but utopian book, the leader of the Ethical church outlines at length his religious program. Part I presents at once the main thesis and identifies Religion and Nationality instancing the patriotism of America. There is much uncritical idealism in the portrayal of American "cultural unity" and our democracy that includes the poor and glorifies women. The difficulty in so highly regarding "that state of mind which is America" is that, as the author admits, one is "too far removed from the fact"; but he claims that the falsehood "will be made true" by "the very ideals of our country." Any "subsidiary patriotisms" are regarded as sins against America. Thus, the Jews are asked to identify their aims with the national ideal; and other forms of "international fanaticism,"—"individualistic humanitarianism," the International Peace Movement and its economic interests, the anti-nationalism of the church of Rome, and anti-patriotic socialism, are all condemned as undermining the psychic integrity of the nation.

As the plan is outlined for the new American church, there would be but "one new center of public worship in each state." An "Institute of Religious Research" is to be founded for investigation in the psychology of religion; and "the new synthesis will link up religion with patriotism, and God with the Spirit that quickens men into Moral Fellowship." Somehow, "argument will be rendered superfluous," at last, and "liberty of intellectual interpretation" will be assured. The new church is not to be a state church but a "voluntary and national" one. The denominations, the differences and prejudices suddenly abolished, are to exist as "parties" in the larger whole, devoting themselves to "national idealism." The attempt is made, in explanation, to show the sociological function of religion, and to prove that it springs from group rather than from individual needs, "The social genesis of conversion" and "the saving power of spiritual environment" are discussed as illustrations.